

THE EVENING STAR,

With Sunday Morning Edition.

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Financing "Public Sentiment."

The enormous sums of money subscribed by "Leader" Film, "Angel" Perkins, "Angel" Hanna, and other "angels" connected with the Roosevelt campaign, have been a source of much comment on the original proposition submitted to Mr. Roosevelt respecting the saving of the country.

Even before the seven little governors assembled at Oyster Bay, Mr. Roosevelt had been assured that sentiment favoring his return to the White House was overwhelming—was, indeed, past all denial or control. It was almost as strong in the democratic as in the republican party. He must yield to it. Never mind about that declaration! Mr. Roosevelt had just a third term. Never mind about that personal letter written by him last year that his candidacy for the presidency again would be a calamity. He owed it to the people to obey their stentorian call.

Then came the seven little governors singing the same song. Surely Mr. Roosevelt would lead a movement springing from pure patriotism, and absolutely free from all selfishness, all selfishness. He must. He simply must. The people would not be denied. They had turned to him in the distress about public conditions, and had a right to demand salvation at his hands.

Well, he yielded. And now! Here are revelations showing that the most serious means and tricks were necessary to create Roosevelt sentiment and set it going. If "Leader" Film, "Angel" Perkins, "Angel" Hanna, and other "angels" connected with the Roosevelt campaign, have been mere boss, as free and easy as Mr. Roosevelt's friend Quay ever was, he could not have acted differently. If "Angel" Perkins and "Angel" Hanna had been mere trust agents or ambitious plutocrats, they could not have acted differently. Boodle and gold-bricking appeared, fake contests in the south were instituted, and every machine device resorted to.

It is a sad story read in connection with Mr. Roosevelt's pretenses, promises, and speeches. Did the nation need "saving"? Mr. Harriman undoubtedly did eight years ago. In former Senator Scott's testimony before the Clapp committee yesterday there is proof that Mr. Roosevelt was genuinely scared about his chances in New York in 1904, and glad to accept Mr. Harriman as the man to save the day when as a matter of fact he was not in the slightest danger of defeat.

Was it very difficult to "string" him this time? Or was he, as toward the matter presented by the "leaders" and the "angels" such as to make him an easy mark for their solicitations?

The Balkan Allies.

It will be difficult at the outset of the Balkan war to determine its progress or the chances as to the outcome, regardless of the possibility of intervention by the powers. In a likelihood, the fighting will be between small bodies of troops, consisting chiefly of skirmishers and with little application of grand tactics characteristic of hostilities between large factors. The country is extremely mountainous, and suitable for surprises, ambushes and raids, but not for pitched battles of the conventional type. Thus there may be a long series of fights with varying success, now a Turkish detachment defeated and again a Montenegrin or Bulgarian or Serbian force dispersed. With Montenegro now joined by Bulgaria and Serbia, and probably by Greece, the combined forces confronting Turkey's troops is considerable. Yet it remains to be seen how far it will be co-operative. King Nicholas of Montenegro is personally in command of his army, and King Peter of Serbia is expected to take the field at the head of his troops, while King Ferdinand of Bulgaria will doubtless go personally to the front. Will it be possible in such conditions to unite upon a single commander-in-chief? Royal prerogative is a stubborn factor against coalition in such cases. If the allies could agree upon a capable soldier of another nation, their chances of success would be improved.

The hookworm is apparently looking for another course of Rockefeller check book treatment.

Central American politics needs a recall of the shooting gallery.

The District Estimates.

The annual force of preparing the estimates for the maintenance of the District of Columbia is under way—farce by no reason of the manner in which this task is performed by the District Commissioners, but because of the conditions under which they work. They are required by a recent act of Congress to restrict their total to an amount equal to the sum of the estimated local tax revenues available for appropriation on the half-and-half basis, plus an equal amount of federal money. Yet under the organic act of 1878 there is no such limitation. By this change the District Commissioners are required to make the expenditures fit the revenues. This is, however, not a serious change, in itself. But as the conditions have developed, it has worked badly for the District and has made for very awkward arrangements in terms of public work required and current charge allowances. There would have been no difficulty, even with this reversal of procedure, if Congress had held in perfect good faith to the terms of the organic act. No matter how heavy the expenditures there would have been no deficiencies, and however large the revenues no surplus. But for a considerable period Congress re-

fused to expend all the local tax revenues raised here and permitted a surplus to accumulate, which ultimately proved a temptation to the legislators, who directed its expenditure upon the basis of the District paying exclusively for certain works that should have been maintained on the half-and-half basis, and also assuming a share of the cost of a blundering piece of government work for which the taxpayers were in no sense or degree responsible. This wiped out the surplus, which should never have been accumulated, and then began a series of trespasses upon the local revenues in the form of "whole cost" appropriations, now for this object and now for that. Then a few years ago, when it became necessary to finance certain large public works, Congress compelled the District to pay for them virtually upon a cash basis by making certain so-called federal advances to it and requiring their repayment on an extremely short-term basis, instead of permitting the negotiation of a loan such as all other cities resort to in such cases.

Now the estimates go to Congress with no assurance whatever that they will be observed. The Commissioners are required to keep within the estimated available revenues, with practical certainty that the appropriation bill as it passes the House will be smaller by a very large sum than the anticipated income. The custom has grown of curtailment at the south end of the Capitol and expansion at the north, with an adjustment in conference, in accordance with the usual practice in the allotment of public moneys, and as a result there is, but little resemblance between the finished bill and the original estimates submitted. That is why the process now in hand at the District building is little more than a farce, reflecting not upon those who are engaged in it at present, but upon those whose constitutional duty it is to see that the local legislature and who should seek in all their dealings with the District to be both liberal and just.

Roosevelt and the Tariff.

In complimenting Mr. Wilson on his tariff deliverance at Omaha, the New York American pronounces it as on all fours with Mr. McKinley's last speech at Buffalo, which is often quoted: "But," adds the American, "Mr. McKinley did not have his party behind him."

On the contrary, Mr. McKinley's influence with his party, always great, was never greater than at that time. His party was enthusiastically behind him, and had he lived the Dingley tariff law would have been revised according to his tariff suggestions at the next session of Congress. There is every reason to believe, indeed, that he was putting his party on notice in his Buffalo speech, and giving the country an outline of what his next message to Congress would contain on the tariff question.

And more than that. So well disposed was the republican party toward the McKinley program that had Mr. Roosevelt taken it up promptly, as he promised, he could have put it through. He had not, it is true, the prestige Mr. McKinley had enjoyed on that subject—in fact, he knew next to nothing about the tariff. But the ground had been so well prepared by Mr. McKinley that even Mr. Roosevelt could have occupied it to the advantage of the country and the policy of protection.

But, although under formal promise to carry out his predecessor's policies, Mr. Roosevelt put the tariff aside then, and kept it in the background during his whole time in the White House. In effect, he was the representative while President of standpatism. What he might have done had he undertaken the job properly is with much neglect and delay, until, at last, when public opinion forced action, the party failed with the undertaking. What brought so much discord and so many divisions in the spring and summer of 1906 could have been handled with ease and success in the spring and summer of 1902. Seven years of inaction had piled revision difficulties sky-high.

And yet Mr. Roosevelt and his present followers are blaming Mr. Payne and Mr. Taft and their followers for the law that now stands on the books. Why? Why not the revision made so as to prevent criticism, even by the democrats? Why, indeed, with the path full of obstructions for which Mr. Roosevelt was more responsible than any other one man in the republican party?

This thing and other things illustrative of Mr. Roosevelt's contradictions and inconsistencies are known to all, but they count for nothing with those who are under the Roosevelt obsession. When Rooseveltism comes in at the door reason flies out at the window.

One of the saddest fates that can befall an ambitious statesman is to be called a demagogue and then not be able to produce a line of speeches that really spellbind.

Judge Parker feels that so far as he is personally concerned it is too late to get excited about the big contributions to an old-time campaign fund for Col. Roosevelt.

The New Letter Box Position.

At a meeting of one of the citizens' associations in this city the other night the new mail boxes recently established were criticized on the score that they were placed so as to face the street rather than the sidewalk and in this way were of more convenience to the carriers than to the public. The association's objections to this mode of placement are to be stated to the postmaster in a formal communication. Unquestionably the twisting of the mail box so as to face the street is somewhat inconvenient to the depositor of letters, who ordinarily approaches the mail box from the sidewalk. It is doubtful, however, whether this is as great an inconvenience as would appear at first sight. It is possible to deposit a letter in the box from the side. This will merely require a little practice and change of habit. The chief trouble would come in the case of small children who are sent to the boxes to deposit the mail and who could not reach the slot from the street surface and might not be able to manipulate the box from the side. The purpose in twisting the boxes around to face the street is to facilitate collections by motor vehicles. After all, this is really the most important point of the whole postal service. A slight gain at each box, even of the fraction of a minute formerly taken in leaving the collection vehicle and walking around to the front of the box, will cut down the total collection time for the whole city materially. If this gain is granted to the public in terms of quicker service it will be well worth the slight

inconvenience of the new mode of letter depositing. Washington has at present much ground to cover in point of local mail delivery facilities. It should be possible to drop a letter addressed to a local point in a box in the early morning and receive a reply the same evening. This, however, at present is out of the question, save in the case of two very close points in the business section. It is the complaint of many Washingtonians that it takes as long a time to get a letter from Mount Pleasant to Capitol Hill as from Washington to Baltimore, and, indeed, it is by no means rare to obtain replies from the latter city ahead of answers to letters dropped here simultaneously for local delivery. The post office officials are, it is known, working on this matter and endeavoring to facilitate local deliveries, and it is to be hoped that the change in the arrangement of the boxes will add in facilitating the mails. If that is the fact the public will without doubt acquiesce cheerfully in the new arrangement.

There is no use of trying to delude an expert peace-maker like Andrew Carnegie with the idea that the government is getting unwarlike merely because it is trying to sell off a few old-fashioned six and eight inch guns.

The maneuvering of democratic newspapers which assure republicans that if they cannot wholly abandon their party they had better vote for Roosevelt is too transparent to be effectual.

The supercilious manner in which Col. Roosevelt discusses a one-hundred-dollar campaign fund donation is not intended by any means to discourage the small contributor.

Just why Becker prefers blue-eyed jokers is not clear. There is no known complexion prejudice that would render them less ready than other people to give the defense a black eye.

Boston cannot help thinking that magnificent compositions Ralph Waldo Emerson might have written on base ball if the game had developed a little earlier.

Weather experts who talk of the hottest October on record stand convicted of trying to perpetuate a scare that went out of date with the straw hat.

Washington feels convinced that Boston would not be playing in the world's series if the base ball season had lasted a month or two longer.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

A Remarkable Man.

"My daughter allus said she wouldn't marry any ordinary man," said Farmer Cornutus.

"Well, there ain't anything extraordinary about the feller she got," commented his neighbor.

"That's where you're wrong. He's the most brilliant and accomplished work-dodger in the entire county."

Onward and Upward.

"So you are going to be a grand opera singer?"

"Only for a little while," replied the ambitious young vocalist; "just long enough to get a reputation which will enable me to establish a business in educating people in how to reduce weight and become beautiful."

Listeners Needed.

With oratory thus displayed
By crowds that grow so dense,
A man will think he should be paid
To be audience.

Investigation.

"Did your investigation develop any facts?"

"Yes," replied the inquisitor; "we have every reason to believe that the answers given to our opening questions as to the name, business and residence of the star witness were complete and absolutely accurate."

Signature.

"That," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "is a magnificent art treasure?"

"How do you know? By the painter's signature?"

"No. By my own signature on the check I gave the dealer."

It is a lucky thing for some large families that mothers never call a strike for an eight-hour working day.

The Big Nocturnal Noise.

We will not let the rooster crow
To hail the break of day.
We vow the prowling cat must go
With his insidious lay.
The man who paused the cup to fill
Must hush his jovial song.
The town may sweetly sleep until
The milkman comes along.

But he's grancing steed may shoe
With cymbals strong and loud.
The bottles that he stoops to strew
Set up a jangle proud.

He slaps the gate with echoing step,
He gallops out of sight,
Exclaiming now and then, "Giddee!"
The Monarch of the Night.

Time to Wake Up!

The American people have rarely been asked to decide political issues more important than those now before them. The democratic party demands a revolution in our fiscal system, which would affect the whole industrial organization. The Roosevelt party demands a downright revolution in our form of government—a revolution, a socialistic centralization or a centralized despotism. Yet in the fact of issues so grave—issues which lay the axe at the root of every household's prosperity and comfort—public indifference to the outcome of the contest is widespread and manifest. It seems evident that millions of voters have come to no definite decision and are even indifferent whether they reach any real decision or not.

In the Limelight.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Messrs. Stahl and McGraw are not running for President of the United States. Sojourners from abroad should be informed that the absence of Messrs. Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson from the limelight is only temporary.

Young Progressives.

From the New York Sun.

The Newark children who demand the recall of their school teacher are merely excited as boys act in the struggle for equal justice.

Waiting for Next Year.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Oh, well, think of the excitement there will be next year when the world's championship games are played at Forbes Field.

Very Gentle.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Perhaps it will be noticed that the Senate committee did not venture to attempt any bull moose baiting.

Hecht & Company.

Seventh Near F.

Hecht & Company.

Seventh Near F.

Hecht & Company.

Friday In The Anniversary Sale

TO THE WOMAN--

Who wishes to be independent, yet under no obligation to any one, we invite to open a convenient charge account.

Then Make Payments, Weekly or Monthly--That's What We Mean by Convenient--And It Is.



Women's High-Grade SUITS, \$24.50

Beautifully tailored garments of all-wool men's wear serges of blue or black; smart homespun and two-toned whipcords. Richly trimmed with braid or velvet. Some have the Robespierre or notch collar, with vesting of pique or velvet. 2, 3 and 4 button cutaway or straight cut coats; lined with guaranteed Skinner's satin. We have specialized on these suits at \$24.50; are rather proud of our efforts.

—Second Floor.

Women's Stylish \$19.50 Suits, \$15.00

A splendid assortment from which to choose: all desirable fabrics, nicely made and lined with satin; materials are neat chevrons in black, blue and catwabs; some with velvet collars.

—Second Floor.

Smart \$20.00 FALL COATS, \$14.95

A distinctive group of exclusive styles; three-quarter and full-length models; one pictured. Note the handsome, dressy appearance; materials are fine brown camel's hair-cloth, plaids and rough weave novelty effects; slightly cutaway fronts, with roll collars; deep patch pockets; large fancy buttons; some lined with messaline.

—Second Floor.

\$5.00 Silk Petticoats, \$2.95

A special purchase by which you share profit with us. These are beautiful garments, choice of taffeta or messaline; all style ruffles; all colors, including the scarce shade of green.

—Second Floor.

\$19.50 Charmeuse Dresses, \$14.85

All new models, with Robespierre collar; cascade of lace at throat, finished with brilliant white-stone trimmings; long sleeves, with lace edge and frill; crushed giraffe and small sash; colors are navy blue, black and taupe.

—Second Floor.

Beautiful \$5.00 Chiffon Waists, \$3.95

We don't know when we have offered a prettier lot of waists than these. Fashioned of navy blue, black and taupe chiffon over white silk; high lace collar, long sleeves with lace edging; some have dainty vestings of white silk trimmed with crystal buttons. All sizes.

—Second Floor.

Pure Food Specials From Our Big Stock Purchase of The Washington Wholesale Grocery Co.

We cannot fill phone orders during this sale, but there's plenty of extra salespeople to wait upon you.

Nutmeg, good size, 20	5c	Bob White's Baking Powder, 5c can.	27c	Hams, fancy sugar	16 1/2c
Quaker Flour, 1-32 bbl.	3 1/2c	Mixed Pickling Spice, 5c	3c	Royal Glue, 10c	6c
Krumm's Macaroni, 5c pack	18c	Spices, all kinds, 5c pack	3c	9 O'Clock Washing Tea, 5c	3c
Golden Egg Noodles, 5c	3c	Knox Sparkling Gelatin, 15c	9c	package	15c
Wander Worker Soap, 10c	39c	package	5c	Corn Beef, 1-lb. tins, 25c	15c
Colman's Imported Dry Mustard, 15c tin	14c	White Cap Extract, lemon	3c	Pickles, "Eat-A" brand, 15c size	11c
Pillsbury's Best Flour, 1/2 bbl. 24 1/2 lbs.	83c	and vanilla, 10c bottle.	3 1/2c	Dill Pickles, Cruick-shank's, 15c size	11c
Miller Bros' Pie Peaches, large cans	8c	McCormick's Machine Oil, 5c bottle	3 1/2c	Van Camp's Spaghetti and Cheese, 10c size	7 1/2c
Pearl Tapioca, 10c	7 1/2c	Heno Tea, 4-lb. package	11c	Miller's Lasting Starch, 5c size	2 1/2c
Rapallo (scouring), 10c	6c	Runkel's Chocolate, 1-lb. package	25c	Finola Washing Powder, 2-lb. can	2 1/2c
		Runkel's Cocoa, 1-5 lb. 10c size	6 1/2c	Baked Beans, tomato sauce, large cans	8c
		Spar-Bon, sitting top cans	3 1/2c		
		Black Tea, 1-lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00	7c		

Boys' Smart \$5.00 School Suits, With 2 Pairs Knicker Pants \$2.95

Natty Norfolk and double-breasted models; the latest and best wearing fabrics, including oxford, neat browns and many fancy mixtures. Sizes 7 to 12 years in Norfolk; 7 to 17 years in double-breasted models.

Boys' Guaranteed Blue Serge Suits, With 2 Pairs of Knicker Pants, \$5.45

Norfolk and double-breasted styles. Both trousers and jackets are nicely lined throughout. Two pairs of full-cut knickerbocker trousers. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

Children's \$1.25 Shoes, 69c

Standard \$1.25 values. Patent button, with kid and cloth tops. Patent, patent top; vict blucher and dull kid blucher; all sizes.

Boys' \$2.50 Russian Novelty Cloth Suits, \$1.65

Sizes 7 to 17 years. Plain blues and mixtures. Embroid on sleeve; collars and cuffs trimmed with red or white braid. Patent leather belts and bloomer pants.

\$2 Children's Shoes, \$1.29

All leathers, including patent calf, Russia calf, red kid, velvet, gun metal and patent with cloth tops. Lined and hand turned. In all the latest shapes and sizes.

Men's Heavy-Weight Khaki Trousers, \$1.45

Heavy diagonal weave khaki; colors tan, gray, olive and brown. Cuff bottoms, belt straps and side waist buckles. Included are Dress Trousers in a number of neat gray patterns.

YOUTHS' SUITS, 14 to 18 years, as Low as \$12.50

Easily worth \$18.00. Tailored by experts on youths' garments from mannish fabrics that your boy will like immensely.

—Fourth Floor.

Women's Flannel-ette Short Skirts, 29c

With deep ruffle and scalloped hem; offered in pink, light blue and various striped effects. 40c values.

Women's \$1.29 Undermuslins, 65c

Neatly made gowns, short skirts, corset covers, combinations and drawers. Delicately trimmed with good quality laces and embroidery.

Blankets & Comfortables

HEAVY WOOL BLANKETS: double-bed size; white and gray; with pink or blue borders. They sell regularly at \$5.00 a pair.

\$3.65

HEAVY WOOL NAP BLANKETS: good size; gray; finished with pink or blue borders. The regular price is \$2.50 per pair.

\$1.47

WHITE CRIB BLANKETS.

In white only, with neat pink or blue borders; not finish; fully worth 25c; special at.

12 1/2c

SILK-LINEN COVERED COMFORTERS: in an endless variety of pretty floral and conventional patterns; filled with a heavy layer of cotton, insuring warmth without extra weight; value, \$1.14.

\$1.50.

9x12 Wool Fiber Rug, \$7.95

Full room size, reversible patterns, green and tan combinations; various designs.

\$1.65 27x54 Velvet Rugs.....70c
\$1.00 18x36 Velvet Rugs.....70c

85c

Brussels Carpet, 59c Yd.

Suitable for rooms, halls and stairways; various colors and designs.

\$1.25 Velvet Carpet, 89c Yd.

Floral and medallion designs and two-toned effects.

—Fourth Floor.

A Most Convenient Thing—An Account at HECHT'S

513-515-517 7th Street

<h3>WOMEN'S NEWEST ROBESPIERRE COLLARS, 25c</h3> <p>Pretty effects of silk and lace, black and white; also Dutch collars and lace jabots.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—First Floor.</p>	<h3>75c HAND-BAGS, 45c</h3> <p>Women's All-leather handbags; all the newest shapes; black only.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—First Floor.</p>	<h3>WOMEN'S \$1.00 UNIFORM SUITS, 49c</h3> <p>Good Quality White Ribbed Union Suits, Long and short sleeves.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—First Floor.</p>
<h3>ROBESPIERRE COLLARS, 50c</h3> <p>Silk and lace effects; black and white and colors; large variety of the best styles.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—First Floor.</p>	<h3>WOMEN'S \$1.50 HANDBAGS, 95c</h3> <p>All-leather Handbags, in both large and small shapes; without extra trimmings. Black only.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—First Floor.</p>	<h3>WOMEN'S 50c UNDERWEAR, 39c</h3> <p>Bleached Vests and Pants; nicely made and finished; vests with silk-taped neck.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—First Floor.</p>
<h3>WOMEN'S \$1.00 UNIFORM SUITS, 69c</h3> <p>Extra Fine Grade Black Ribbed Ankle-length Union Suits, with long sleeves; regular \$1.00 value.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—First Floor.</p>	<h3>HANDKERCHIEFS, 12 1/2c</h3> <p>Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in various pretty designs, regular \$20 value, 12 1/2c.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—First Floor.</p>	